

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH."—SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1825.

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OXFORD OBSERVER

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BREACHES OF PROMISE.

A writer in the New-York American has humorously ridiculed the present rage for prosecuting breaches of promise of marriage, by a string of letters supposed to have been received by a lawyer from his fair clients. It may be questioned whether the juries in their order and their virtuous indignation against the base betrayers of female confidence, have not in some instances carried their verdicts too far, and given exemplary damages where the evidence was, to say the least, doubtful. We admit your obstinate bachelors are entitled to but little mercy, unless their situation is the result of misfortune rather than choice; still it may be hardly reasonable to divest them of all property, on suspicion of their having at some time given intimations of a disposition to marry a woman, and subsequently changed their minds. If these verdicts are to become general, and to be improved upon, and increased by every jury, there is but little chance for the bachelors, scarcely an individual of whom has not been guilty of these same breaches of promise, at least by implication.

Coxsack, New-Hampshire, March 6th, 1825.
Worthy Sir—As a practitioner in the law at this place, and have been lately applied to by several young ladies of this part of the country, for legal advice on the subject of promises of marriage, breaches of promises, and other similar matters, in which they feel a deep interest. Not feeling myself fully qualified to decide upon matters, I herewith send you some of these epistles, which involve the nicest questions, and which I request you will publish, in the hope that some of your great lawyers may be induced to throw light on the matter, I sent them to one of our papers, but the editor, who is a bachelor, declined publishing them out of regard to the feelings of the young ladies, which are extremely delicate and sensitive in these parts.

Please to give these letters publicity as early as possible, that your lawyers may give their opinion thereon, as the court will sit soon, and the young ladies are anxious to commence suits.

I remain your obliged friend and servant.

OBADIAH TONGUE.

Narragansett, 20th Jan. 1825.

Sir—As you are a practitioner in the law, I wish for your advice in a peculiar affair. I am a young single woman, and have no peculiar objection to holy matrimony, I can be suited. One of our neighbors, a bachelor, will do in the world, has lately been over to our house at least once a fortnight, for some time back, and though he pretends to come to talk with father about farming and politics, every body says he has a sneaking notion after your humble servant. I told him not long ago that I would marry him, and though he had not asked me, he did not refuse. I am also employed in making a new bed quilt against I get married, besides three new shifts. Excuse my blunders, and believe me your's to command.

CHARITY ALLEMAN.

P. S. I will send you a fee as soon as I recover damages.

Pepinisset, Feb. 10th, 1825.

Sir—I have a spark, who not long ago said in the presence of my little sister, about ten years old, that he thought he should change his condition. Sister thinks she can swear that he winked at me at the same time, but I must confess I did not see him. Last Saturday he got married to Squire Doolittle's daughter, a great fortune. Don't you think I would recover damages for these breaches of promise. I have got a sweetheart who I like much better than the other; but he is poor, and so are I, and we can't marry unless I can get a verdict in my favor for at least a thousand dollars. Your affected broken hearted.

TEMPERANCE HIGGINBOTTOM.

P. S. One reason for my wishing so much to be married, is to get quit of this awful name.

KENNESBURT, March 1, 1825.

Sir—A hale, thrifty, oldish sort of a bachelor, who I could almost swear once squeezed my hand, in leaping over a fence, is building a fine new house close by ours; and the other day said very significantly, that "now he had got a cage, he should want a little bird to put in it." I have spoken to several neighbors who will probably be on the jury, and who think that with a little exertion we can make a breach of promise out of this. I desire your opinion.

Yours, &c.

TABATHY S. INSTEP.

Dearborn Ferry, Feb. 15th, 1825.

Sir—I have got a promise from a young fellow, and have no doubt I could recover a thousand dollars; but he is able to pay five times that sum, and I don't like to expose my delicate feelings for a trifle. Do you think it worth while for me to have him add seduction to the breach of promise? It will no doubt increase damages. Please reply by post. Your humble servant.

PRUDENCE LOOKOUT.

Piscataqua, Feb. 4, 1825.

Honored Sir—One night about three weeks ago, being out on a sleighing party, we stopped at Deacon Smooth's inn, and had a dance. After going through a hornpipe with Shubael Doubty, Squire Doubty's son, we jumped over a broom stick together. He has since refused to marry me. He is not reckoned worth above eight hundred dollars. Do you think I had better prosecute him at once, or wait till he is rich enough to pay a couple of thousands? Your answer is earnestly desired by a disconsolate virgin, whose broken heart lies bleeding. Excuse this tear-blotted scrawl.

In great misery, yours,

WINIFRED WILLOW.

Pharos, Feb. 18, 1825.

Worthy Sir—As you understand how to make the most of the feelings of a deceived, wounded, deserted, and broken hearted female, I am induced to ask your advice, in a matter of a breach of promise, committed by a young man of this place, in regard to your obliged humble servant, if you take up my cause. Being a nice, pretty behaved, well-to-do-in-the-world young fellow of only one and twenty, and I, being a few years older, (say about five and thirty) I thought I would take the first advantages to encourage his youthful inexperience. In playing "Button button, who's got the button?" I always put the button in his hand; and at forfeits, I never failed when ordered to "kneel to the fairest, and kiss the prettiest," to give him the preference. In short, every body said I was in love with him, and I am sure he must have seen it himself; yet he has hitherto obstinately refused to meet my advances; and not only this, but has almost ruined my reputation, by obliging me to go such great lengths to make him understand me, that there is great talk about the matter. Not content with this, he takes all opportunities, after having thus ruined my character, to turn me into ridicule; and the other day declared he was afraid of being alone with me, lest I should catch him up.

—Don't you think, Sir, I could recover damages of him for deluding my unsuspecting innocence?

Your abused MENTHABLE HOOK'EM.

PASKEAG, Feb. 26, 1825.

Sir—A young fellow in the neighborhood of our town, does nothing but stare at me every Sunday in church, so that every body says he is smitten. He has not been introduced to me yet, nor do I know his name. Had I better commence a suit at once, for these breaches, or wait till we get acquainted?

Yours, in haste,

PATIENCE HURRY.

From the British Spy.

By William Wirt, Attorney General of the U. S.

THE BLIND PREACHER.

Richmond, October 10, 1803.

I have been, my dear Sir, on an excursion through the counties which lie along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. A general description of that country and its inhabitants may form the subject of a future letter. For the present I must entertain you with an account of a most singular and entertaining adventure, which I met with in the course of the tour.

It was on one Sunday, as I travelled through the County of Orange, that my eye was caught by a cluster of houses tied near a ruinous old wooden house, in the forest, not far from the road side. Having frequently seen such objects before, in travelling through these States, I had no difficulty in understanding that this was a place of religious worship. Devotion alone should have stopped me, to join in the duties of the congregation; but I must confess, that curiosity, to hear the preacher of such a wilderness, was not the least of my motives. On entering, I was struck with his preternatural appearance. He was a tall and very spare old man; his head, which was covered with a white linen cap, his shrivelled hands, and his voice, were all shaking under the influence of the palsy; and a few moments ascertained to me that he was perfectly blind.

The first emotions which touched my breast, were those of mingled pity and veneration. But how soon were all my feelings changed! The lips of Plato were never more worthy of a prognostic swarm of bees, than were the lips of this holy man! It was a day of the administration of the sacrament; and his subject, of course, was the passion of our Saviour. I had heard the subject handled a thousand times; I had thought, it exhausted long ago. Little did I suppose, that in the wild woods of America, I was to meet with a man whose eloquence would give to this topic a new and more sublime pathos than I had ever before witnessed.

As he descended from the pulpit, to distribute the mystic symbols, there was a peculiar, a more than human solemnity in his air and manners, which made my blood run cold, and my whole frame shiver.

He then drew a picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; his trial before Pilate; his ascent up Calvary; his crucifixion; and his death. I knew the whole history; but never until then had I heard the circumstances so selected, so arranged, so colored! It was all new; and I seemed to have heard it for the first time in my life. His enunciation was so deliberate, that his voice trembled on every syllable; and every heart in the assembly trembled in unison. His peculiar phrases had that force of description, that the original scene appeared to be, at that moment, acting before our eyes. We saw the very faces of the Jews; the staring, frightful distortions of malice and rage. We saw the buffet; my soul kindled with a flame of indignation; and my hands were involuntarily and convulsively clenched.

But when he came to touch on the patience, the forgiving meekness of our Saviour; when he drew, to the life, his blessed eyes streaming in tears to Heaven; his voice breathing to God, a soft and gentle prayer of pardon on his enemies, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do"—the voice of the preacher, which had all along faltered, grew fainter and fainter, until his utterance being entirely abstracted by the force of his feelings, he raised his handkerchief to his eyes, and burst into a loud and irresistible flood of grief. The effect is inconceivable. The whole house resounded with mingled groans, and sobs, and shrieks of the congregation.

It was some time before the tumult had subsided, so far as to permit him to proceed. Indeed, judging by the usual, but fallacious stan-

dard of my own weakness, I began to be very uneasy for the situation of the preacher. For I could not conceive, how he could be able to let his audience down from the height to which he had wound them, without impairing the solemnity and dignity of his subject, or perhaps shocking them by the abruptness of the fall.—But no: the descent was as beautiful and sublime, as the elevation had been rapid and enthusiastic.

The first sentence with which he broke the awful silence, was a quotation from Rousseau: "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ like a God!"

I despair of giving you any idea of the effect produced by this sentence, unless you would perfectly conceive the whole manner of the man, as well as the peculiar crisis in the discourse. Never before, did I completely understand what Demosthenes meant by laying such stress on delivery. You are to bring before you the venerable figure of the preacher: his blindness, constantly recalling to your recollection old Homer, Ossian and Milton, and associating with his performance the melancholy grandeur of their geniuses; you are to imagine that you hear his slow, solemn, well accented enunciation; and his voice of affecting, trembling melody; you are to remember the pitch of passion and enthusiasm to which the congregation were raised; and then, the few minutes of portentous, deathlike silence which reigned throughout the house: the preacher removing his white handkerchief from his aged face, (even yet wet from the recent torrent of his tears) and slowly stretching forth the palsied hand which holds it, begins the sentence: "Socrates died like a philosopher"—then pausing, raised his other hand, pressing them both, clasped together, with warmth and energy to his breast, lifting his "sightless balls," to Heaven, and pouring his whole soul into his tremulous voice—"but Jesus Christ—like a God!" If he had been indeed and in truth an angel of light, the effect could scarcely have been more divine.

MONITOR.

[From the Boston Christian Register.]

That "the house of mourning is better than the house of feasting," is a sentiment remembered by all when the cold hand of sorrow is wringing the brow; but the lesson is learned at the death-bed, and is apt to be left at the grave. The voice that should speak wisdom from the tomb, is drowned in the closing of its portals; and the coffin and the motion descended alike into the darkness of forgetfulness. Death is always clad in terrors, even when it is the aged head that bows before him; but there is something peculiarly melancholy when his shaft strikes the young and the beautiful, and the happy. It was not to be expected that the ripe fruit should not fall, that the full ear should not be gathered into the garner; but not that the young and tender bud, opening and blossoming amid the summer breeze, should shrink and wither as before the blast of midwinter. It was not to be expected, when the ear of autumn is falling, and the full blown rose scattering its leaves, when the hoary grain is gathering to the harvest, that the hoary head should not be low. But when the arrows of the destroyer strike the young in their youth, and the happy amid their happiness, and those whom we love in the bloom of their loveliness; when the warm tide of our affections as it swells purely up from the fountains of the heart, is chilled and chained in its flow, how difficult do we realize that those whom we loved are indeed but as the dust—how chilling the feeling that the unuttered and unutterable thoughts of our bosoms must seek refuge again in their silent sanctuary—that our affections that rose pure as the exhalations of the river, like them before the chill atmosphere of death, must fall back upon the heart in coldness and tears!

Such at last are the feelings with which I have lately revisited the grave of one, rendered equally dear by her virtues and her sufferings. It is now between two and three years since a young Englishman with his sister, a beautiful and accomplished girl of sixteen, arrived in this country. Having business to transact here, and thinking that a change of climate and sea air might be beneficial to her delicate health, he had brought her with him; and having placed her in a retired and beautiful situation, he left her to attend his business in another part of the country. But I soon learned that this interesting and beautiful female, was the victim of that disease which in its desolating march sweeps so many of the young and the beautiful to the grave. Consumption had fastened upon her delicate frame; and though for a time it appeared to have been checked, it suddenly re-appeared with all the symptoms of rapid and speedy dissolution. Her brother was immediately sent for, but the letters did not reach him till it was too late. I then learned too that she had a lover whose anxiety for her health had induced him to leave his country to follow her here, and that he was now actually on his passage.

Her situation was now truly distressing; her brother absent, her lover not yet arrived, a stranger in a strange land, the hand of death upon her—yet never did a murmur escape her lips. I visited her constantly, till I thought her too ill to receive me, when I reluctantly discontinued my visits till informed that she had expressed great regret at my absence. I immediately called to see her. She was sitting in a chair, her head reclining on the back with that unnatural but beautiful bloom so peculiar to the disease. Her eye kindled for a moment as I entered. "This is kind," said she. I approached and took the hand whose beauty was already wasted into the ghastly semblance of a skeleton. "This is indeed kind." "I feel a stranger in your country, but I shall soon go home." I could only reply by pressing the hand held—my heart was too full for utterance. "I do not fear death," she continued, "for I am in the hands of that merciful Providence which has ever been kind to me; but I feel that I could meet it with more composure, under the roof, and amid the friends of my childhood." "Those friends" and she pointed to some oaks that were waving before the open window, "those trees are beautiful, but they are not the trees

of England—of my home." "I would now give more to see the elms that stand before my father's door, the garden ever which I have so often played, any thing that belonged to home, even to the moss upon its roof, or the frost upon its windows, than all your lakes, and cataracts, and mountains." I cautioned her for speaking so much, fearing it would exhaust her. "Oh, no!" she replied—if ever you are a stranger, dying in a strange land, you will know how delightful it is to think, to speak of home. You may receive every attention of skillful physicians, and kind friends, but the heart will yearn for the tenderness of a mother's love—the look that soothes the pain which medicines cannot reach—that arms the affections of nature against its sufferings." "You will then learn how different are the attentions we owe to motives of kindness and duty, from those which the heart receives." After a pause she continued—"This dying among strangers is indeed dying. If you could know how the heart turns from all the attentions they offer, to all that they cannot bestow—from the looks of pity that surround us, to the looks of love that are far away; that have watched and wept over our cradle, but may not watch and weep over our tomb—to feel the agony of those, who with mute and anxious eye will watch in vain for our return—to think how that eye will grow dim, and that cheek pale at the thought that the conflict is indeed over, and the child has fallen, unshielded by the huckler of a mother's love—to be denied in death, the kind look of that only love that was unchanged and unchangeable through life—to feel the ties of this world drawn closer round the heart, at the moment they are to be severed forever—imagine all this, and you will still have but a faint idea of the feelings of a dying exile."

The next morning I went early to visit her. I found her still sitting in her chair, but evidently more weak and exhausted. The bright eye and unnatural bloom were still there, but her countenance was more sunk and hollow. She smiled when she saw me enter, and motioning me to her, told me in a voice much more feeble than I had before known it, that I had come to bid her farewell; and pointing to the sea, which was visible from the window near which she sat, she added in a half playful manner, "I shall soon embark. I feel that I have seen the sun rise for the last time, and have pleased myself with the thought that it is the same sun that shines on home. I sit and watch the waters and the breeze, and the clouds that come from the east, as if they could tell me of England and those I love. It seems hard to our weak nature," she resumed, after a pause, "to be summoned so early to leave this beautiful world, yet I regret it more for my friends than for myself. I desire to feel resigned to the dealings of Providence in all my sufferings, and trust I can say, 'not my will but thine O God be done.' Then giving to me a small packet of letters she added, 'you will deliver this.' Then drawing me nearer and lowering her voice, she continued with some hesitation, 'There is one to whom my affections were pledged, to whom my hand should have been given. I fear most for him. I dare not think how he will receive the tidings of my death. He is already on his passage to this country, and will soon be here. Promise me never to part with this letter but into his hand.' I promised. 'One thing more,' she added, and she showed me a small miniature portrait of her lover. 'It was his first gift,' said she, 'and I promised never to part with it. When I am dead, lay it on my heart, and let it be buried with me. He will visit my grave when he comes; then tell him that I loved him to the last. Promise this.' I promised. 'It is enough,' she said 'now place me so that I can see the waters. He will come from thence; tell him that all my last thoughts which were not claimed by Heaven were on home and him.' In this situation she expired.

I have since redeemed my pledge. The portrait of her lover was buried with her. I visited her grave with him; and delivered the message she had dictated. But the blow was fatal to one already laboring under feeble health. The cauter-worm too was in his heart, and the lover now sleeps at the side of his mistress.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

Seems like the smile of the Almighty: it beams on every plant and it buds—the rivers, the earth, the trees—the birds and beast, and man, all feel the renovating sunshine and warmth, and nature, both animal and vegetable, revives. Every man who witnesses the departure of winter, with what Thompson calls his ruffian blast, can feel in his own heart, and we hope with becoming piety, the truth of the Mosiac declaration—that when God beheld the workmanship of his own hand, he saw it was good. Such is the simple way in which the page of that hoary Prophet records the wonders and glories which we behold; he saw the firmament—the earth—the seas—the trees—the animals, and the sun—the moon, with all her sparkling myriads, and finally man himself, and they were all good, because they were the creation of his own Almighty hand. But man, as if made pre-eminent in such works of glorious goodness, he created in his own image. The beautiful appearance of the heavens and earth at this season—the deep cerulean blue of the waters, finely contrasted by the resuscitating green of the soil, is but the response, the echo of heaven and earth to the voice of its Creator—God saw that the works of his hand were good.—Let us, then give the right hand of fellowship to the rosy handed Spring, who is honoring us with so early a visit, as if she was determined to occupy every moment of the time allotted to her residence.

ANXIETY.—Distress not yourselves with anxious fears about tomorrow. Dismiss all solicitude which goes beyond the bounds of prudent precaution. Anxiety, when it seizes the heart, is a dangerous disease, productive both of much sin and much misery. It acts as a corrosive of the mind. It eats out our present enjoyments, and substitutes in their places, many an anxious pain. Our Saviour has instructed us to take no thought for the morrow. The morrow, says he, shall take thought for itself. We shall be better able to judge of the course most proper for us to hold, when events have begun to come forward in their order.—Their presence often suggest wiser counsels, and more successful expedients than it is possible for us to contrive at a distance. By excess of solicitude beforehand, we frequently introduce that confusion of mind, and that hurry and disorder of spirits, which bring us into the most unfavorable state for judging soundly.—Wherefore fright not yourselves with imaginary terrors. Anticipate not evils, which perhaps may never come. Make the best which you can of this day, in the fear of God, and in the practice of your duty; and, having done so, leave to-morrow to itself. Sufficient for the day, when it comes, will be the evil thereof.—BLAIR.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825.

A regular communication of OXFORD LODGE will be held at Jason's Hall, in this town, at four o'clock this afternoon.

JOHN RYER, who was indicted at the last term of the C. C. Pleas in Cumberland County, for procuring goods upon false pretences, with intent to defraud, &c. and who was by that Court found guilty, appeared to the S. J. Court, the last session of which has recently closed in Portland, and was acquitted. The trial occupied the Court three days. Messrs. Foote and Fitch for the State, and Messrs. Longfellow and Orr for the defendant.

The first number of the *American Patriot* was published, at Portland, on Friday last, by A. W. Thayer for Nathaniel Low, Esq.

We have also received the first number of a paper called the *Thomaston Register*, published by Mr. Moody, at Thomaston, in this State. It is of respectable size, and its typographical execution is done in a workmanlike manner.

UNITED STATES' CAPITOL. This pile of architectural grandeur covers something over one and a half acres of ground; its face of front is 350 feet and its wings 120 feet; the top of the centre dome is 140 feet; the representative room is 45 feet long, and 60 feet high. The ground belonging to the Capitol measures 20 acres, which is enclosed with an iron railing.

A GOOD FAT JURY. A Grand Jury for the County of Hancock, (Georgia,) consisting of twenty-two persons, weighed, on an average, two hundred nine and a half pounds each. It was fortunate for the Sheriff that they were not on the jury of trials, as they are, if we mistake not, sometimes carted about in that State, when they do not agree to a verdict before the adjournment of the Court.

CONTRACTS. It is said there will be but small crops in Egypt this year, because the river has not overflowed its banks; and in Germany, because it has.

NEW INVENTION. A Rail-Way has been invented in Bavaria, (Germany,) on which a woman or child may draw sixteen quintals. This we thought a great story, but on reading a little further, we found that the same inventor had constructed a Rail-Way, on which a loaded wagon will move itself without the aid of any external power—not even steam. It may be said with truth, that we live in an age of inventions; scarce a paper comes to hand that does not contain an account of some new thing; so that we are almost like the ancient people of Athens, either telling or hearing of "some new thing." Companies are formed for digging gems in South America—draining the Atlantic Ocean and yicking up the cannon balls on its bottom—for catching the great "sea serpent," and for various other objects of minor importance. We may expect, therefore, "Gold as dust," and "the Ocean dry."

We give the following copy of an advertisement *verbatim et literatim*, as far as could be done with our types, except the names of persons and places. The original is in our possession; and fully proves that the writer is not destitute of "learning."

"TAK NOTICE. A Excellent Stud Horse A Bout 15-12 hands High his color is of a Red Gray & as well built as any one A Bout he is proved to be as Good a horse for collas as can be Out in this Country he Carries him self Very handson in Deed—& he will stand every whendy to ——— to Mr. ——— stable & every thursday to ——— to ——— Store the Turns is By the warrant \$3 00—By the Season \$2 00—& By the Leap \$1 00— ——— 20 May 1825"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

While a variety of measures are in operation for extending the light and influence of the Gospel; while remote nations and tribes, people of different continents and in the Islands of the Seas; and while they who go down in ships, to do business on the deep waters, are remembered with sympathy—it is an auspicious omen that near neighbors, relatives and friends are not overlooked, nor remembered with indifference. While individual societies are here and there formed, with a view to discountenance and prevent particular immoralities and vices, it is animating to be informed, that, in the County of Oxford, a system, for the more general improvement of morals, is in a state of progressive preparation. We are happy to believe that the system contemplated is so mild and yet so calculated to be efficient, that it commands itself to every man's conscience. In imitation of Bible Societies, it unites the different denominations of Christians, and engages the attention of the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned. Associations are forming in some towns, in this County, in which delegates are to be chosen, one for every ten members in each association. These delegates are to be united into a County Society; thus establishing a mutual connexion between the moral associations, and combining the whole in one extensive fraternity.

Should the measures maturing go into operation and be prosecuted in a manner becoming the importance of the object, there is good reason to believe the same spirit which actuates the patrons of the institution will, by its pervading and benign influence, become extensively useful.

The 31st inst. is the day appointed for the organization of the Oxford County Society for the improvement of Morals.

SUMMARY.

Douglstown, May 9.—In this town, on Monday afternoon, the 2d instant, two lads, children of Daniel McIntosh, were buried in a sand hole in consequence of the bank caving in upon them. The eldest, about nine years old was covered about three feet, and providentially the other, the youngest, was only partly covered. He gave the alarm; in a few minutes they were taken out, but the eldest to all appearance was apparently dead. Medical aid was almost immediately administered, and by bleeding, and rubbing the body freely with warm liquor, symptoms of life were soon manifested, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

John Keith, Esq. late of Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, and whose death we lately announced in our paper, has bequeathed to the theological seminary, at Princeton, twenty-five hundred dollars.

American Nankerte.—J. B. Nones, of Philadelphia, has obtained a patent for a receipt to make buff or nankeen colors, which are delicate. This discovery is of very great value, and we can now have nankeens of a cheap quality, and of American manufacture.—*Nash's Advocate.*

Fire.—A fire broke out in the village of Katskill, N. Y. on the evening of the 19th ult. in a dry goods store of Messrs. Samuel Smith & Co. which consumed that Store, and three other buildings adjacent. The loss is estimated at from \$30 to \$5,000, only \$8,000 of which was insured.

Banks in Rhode Island.—From the annual returns presented to the General Assembly on Friday last, it appears there are now forty-three Banks in operation in this State. Several petitions for new Banks are now pending before the General Assembly. The number of towns in this State is only 31.—*Prov. Pal.*

The President of the United States is expected to be present at the placing of the Corner Stone of the Bunker-Hill Monument.—*Bos. Centinel.*

A pirate caught.—Yesterday, a sea-faring man by the name of John L. Skeese, was brought up to the Police, under the following circumstances. He had shipped on board the brig Harriet, at Campeachy, bound to Baltimore, being a stranger to the concern, and a considerable quantity of cochineal was brought on board and the owner fearing the Pirates, entreated the captain to put to sea before the people on shore knew what he had on board.

This Skeese begged permission to go on shore for his bedding, and would take no refusal. He obtained an hour's permission to be absent, and came on board, and just at dark the captain got under way. In going out of the harbor, it being dark and rainy, the captain ordered Skeese to keep a look out for a sunken wreck, with evident intention of destroying the vessel. The captain discovered his danger just in time to avoid it, and he threatened the mate seriously for his conduct. Just at that moment, the supercargo told the captain that through the haze of the night, he discovered a piratical boat making for the vessel—the captain ordered the guns to be cleared for action, and the mate assisted with alacrity. The supercargo brought up the captain's pistols, and laid them on the hen coop, when Skeese seized them, and threatened to shoot the captain; he ran forward and hailed the boat in Spanish, telling them to come on board and swearing he would have the Cochineal. At this time the boat was within 20 yards of the ship, when a fresh breeze sprung up, and she escaped. Skeese was secured by the crew, brought back to Campeachy, and was sent in irons on board the Susanna, Capt. Ter, for Havana, which was wrecked on the Colorado, and Skeese escaped. He was found yesterday, on board the brig Elizabeth Sturges, for Alvarado, shipped as mate, and brought up and committed.—*Nash's Advocate.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.

While the great commercial cities of the Union are boasting of the vast increase of their population, and the prodigious extent of their improvements, we think that we owe it to our own city, to say a few words in relation to its growth and character. Founded by the Father of his country, the City of Washington possesses, in this single circumstance, a powerful claim on the affection of every patriotic citizen. The removal hither of the Seat of Government powerfully strengthened that claim; since it brought with it character and population.—The growth of the city was, indeed, for some years retarded by the apprehension that the Seat of Government would not be suffered to remain here. But this fear has been for some time removed: both by the termination of those disputes on the subject which once ran high, and by the annual appropriations, to a vast amount, which are now made, by general concurrence, for the completion of the public buildings, in a style worthy of the metropolis of the United States. The good effects of confidence and security on this point have for some time been witnessed. Our streets have become more distinctly marked out, and ramified into a variety of directions, conformable to the original plan of the city. Not a single year has recently passed without adding to our buildings, very considerably, both as regards number and appearance. The moment the voice of the orator ceases in our halls of legislation, the trowel begins its monotonous appeals to our excited ardors. Perhaps at the commencement of no former summer have the indications of improvement been more manifest, nor more general, than at the present time. Hundreds of laborers are employed in graduating the high grounds north of Pennsylvania Avenue, and as many carts in transporting the superfluous earth to the low grounds on the south. A greater number of new and substantial buildings are springing up around us, than we have seen in any former season; and some of still greater magnitude, and a more public character, are projected. That spirit of improvement, therefore, which walks abroad in our northern cities, extends its benignity to us, and opens to us a cheering prospect of importance and prosperity. The health of our city is equal to that of any in the Union, as may be proved by a comparison of the monthly bills of mortality during every month in the year. The inhabitants in the vicinity of the marshy lands have, indeed, been subject to intermittents; but they are easily subdued; and as the cause is diminished, by the draining or

filling up of these morasses, their deleterious effects will necessarily cease. We have, therefore, on the whole, as good a right to talk of our improvements as our elder and more favored relations—the great commercial cities of the Union.—*Journal.*

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jacob Duling, of the schooner Christiana, of Philadelphia, to his owner, George B. Claxton, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have the painful task to relate to you the loss of your schooner Christiana. I departed from the Capes of the Delaware, April 16th, bound to Alvarado, and on the 20th, after light and variable winds, I reached the latitude of 37 deg. north, longitude 73 degrees west. The weather having strong appearance of being stormy and unsettled as it generally is in that Strait, I was using every exertion in my power to get the vessel under snug sail before dark, and while in the act of sending the fore-top-sail yard down on deck, which was partly down the fore-rigging, the vessel unfortunately capsized at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, with a moderate breeze from S. S. W. I immediately cut away the lanyards of the weather rigging, and used every effort, as far as my abilities and circumstances would admit, to right the vessel, but they were all useless; she filled with water almost in an instant, in so much that the upper rail was a wash. At half past 5 o'clock or thereabout we saw a brig to the south, steering about west, to which I immediately made a signal with a piece of sail on the gall-top-sail yards, but in consequence of night coming on soon after, and we lying so very low in the water, and the brig being a considerable distance off, it was impossible for her to see us. We succeeded in saving the boat and the square sail, by dropping the former under the lee of the schooner, and hauling the latter on her bottom; we lashed ourselves to the same and made a shelter of the square sail. During the night the wind shifted to the N. W. and blew fresh with a high sea, in consequence we were all washed off the vessel's bottom a number of times, and the square sail on top of us, which caused us to reject it; thus we lay exposed to the mercy of the wind and waves, without a shelter of any description whatsoever. The sea still getting higher and the gale increasing, I was obliged to send two men in the boat to keep her from bilging: these were John R. Roberts and John Pickett.

On the morning of 21st, the gale increasing with violence, and the sea running still higher, myself and others were washed from the wreck, as far as our lashings would admit, almost constantly, which caused our bodies to be much bruised, and the skin rubbed off our legs from one end to the other. About four o'clock in the afternoon saw a brig to the S. E. (dead to leeward) so plain that persons were perceivable on her deck. As well as we could we shewed two signals, which were two pieces of canvass stopped on the two masts, and I believe that they saw them and us also, but owing to the tempestuous rain squalls, and they being dead to leeward, it was a matter of impossibility for her to render us any assistance. Night coming on, we lost sight of her soon after.—During the most violent part of the storm, which was from the evening of the 21st until the morning of the 22d, the vessel and ourselves were under water almost constantly, and an Italian passenger, whose name was Don ———, was drowned on the 21st, about 10 o'clock.—My mate and myself rescued him several times previous from his fatal destination, but at last the sea washed him so far from the wreck that it was impossible for us to reach him. Soon after the passenger was drowned, I discovered that the two men that were in the boat for the purpose of keeping her from bilging, had cut the painter, and abandoned the schooner, an action that I cannot see how any person's conscience would allow. About half an hour after the men had left the vessel with the boat, the Almighty God stretched forth his providential hand to our assistance, separated the masts from the hull of the vessel, and righted her instantaneously. I extricated myself as soon as possible from the rope that I was lashed with, ascended the deck, and assisted in getting my poor fellow sufferers on board, in which I succeeded. We then lashed ourselves to the windlass bits and other convenient places about the deck. After being on deck some time, (I judged it to be about midnight,) the cook, whose name was Joseph Green, aged seventy-five years, died through fatigue by my side.

On the morning of the 22d, the gale was more moderate, & the sea less; we ventured aft to the cabin to see if we could get any thing to eat or drink, having been forty hours without nourishment of any kind, of which 32 hours were on the vessel's bottom; we succeeded in getting a keg of vinegar, of which we all took a hearty drink. We then took the main boom, shipped it on the stump of the mainmast, which was about five feet high, and lashed the after end to the talle rail; we then took what quarter boards were remaining on the vessel, nailed them to the main boom and upper part of the trunk, over which we spread the remains of the mainsail, which made a tolerable good house for us: the main gaff, which was the only other spar remaining on board, we lashed to the paul bit of the windlass for a flag staff, on which we nailed two flags, and secured ourselves for the remaining part of the night. On the 23d the weather being more moderate, we dove down the cabin 9 or 10 feet, under water, to see what we could find; we succeeded in getting a jug of peach brandy, a few bottles of ale and porter, a keg of wine, three hams and a cheese; the porter and ale lasted three days, the hams six days, and the cheese seven days; remainder of the wine we left on board. Al-

though every thing we ate and drank was wet with salt water, it relished tolerably well.

On the 24th, the weather being calm and clear, we took the quarter boards from off the main boom and nailed them over the main hatch, also three or four thicknesses of canvass, and endeavored to get the water out of the vessel, the mate and one of the seamen at the pump, the other seamen bailing out the cabin. We all bailed and pumped for some length of time, but being very much fatigued and the swell so high that the water came in as fast as we got it out, we were at last obliged to give up the attempt in despair of success.

On the 25th and 26th, heavy gales from N. W. accompanied with thick rainy weather.—On the 27th, which was the seventh day we had been on the wreck, the weather being rather more moderate and clear, we saw a ship, to windward steering S. E. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; my mate and myself got the flag staff up again, which had been previously blown down by the heavy gales of wind, and showed a signal to the ship, the two seamen at that time were so far exhausted that they could not assist us in getting it up after my mate and myself had secured it; our legs could but just support our bodies. The ship passed us with her hull very plain in sight, and it is my candid opinion that she saw us, and if so it is a crime that the most barbarous nation in the world would not let pass unnoticed—however, there is but little utility in saying any thing more on this subject, as we do not know the ship's name. On the 28th, in the afternoon, while my mate and myself were standing on the talle rail, looking round the horizon for a sail, I was so weak that I felt over the stern, but fortunately my mate threw me a rope, and with his assistance I soon got on board again. On the 29th, we were so far exhausted, that we gave up all hopes of being saved, and were preparing to meet death.

While my mate and myself were consulting, as we expected, in our last moments, a sail bore in sight to windward which relieved our overburthened souls of sorrow and fatigue.—Fortunately for us our flag staff was up; had it not been we were not able to have put it up. Providence directed the vessel towards us; they saw the flag and came to our assistance immediately; she proved to be the hermaphrodite brig Susan & Elizabeth, Capt. Richard Gray, from Leghorn, bound to Philadelphia, who relieved us from our deplorable situation, in lat. 38, 28 N. lon. 63, 30 W. after being on the wreck, exposed to the winds and waves for 8 days and 21 hours, without any thing to eat or drink than before mentioned, and almost constant gales from W. N. E. accompanied with rain, heavy thunder and sharp vivid lightning. After being on board the Susan & Elizabeth 31 hours, it being then 8 o'clock in the morning, we passed the schooner's boat filled with water and without the men; whether they have been saved or not I cannot say, but there is not much doubt that they are lost. When we got on board the Susan & Elizabeth, we were there without shoes or hats, and only the clothes that we wore during the time that we were upon the wreck which was but just enough to cover us; all the rest were lost and buried in the deep, with books, nautical instruments, &c.

It requires a more able pen than mine to return my heartfelt thanks to my satisfaction to Capt. Gray, for the restoration of our lives, and the kindness that he manifested towards us during the time that we were on board his vessel; also his passengers who treated us like gentlemen. Their names were Mr. Charles Lawrence, Mr. Joseph Bedford. If in case any of my fellow citizens should have the misfortune to meet the same disaster that I have, which I hope they may not, I would advise and recommend them never to leave the wreck while she keeps together, and it being possible for them to secure themselves; let the boat or boats be reserved for the last resource—see what the consequence has been of these two men leaving the wreck; we passed the last 20 miles distance from the wreck, filled with water, and without the men, as before mentioned, and they were no doubt drowned. I return my thanks and prayers to the Almighty for the preservation of our lives.

I am yours respectfully,

JACOB DULING.

The survivors were, Moses Lyons, mate, William Godfrey, seaman, James Tomlin, do.

From the Boston Centinel, of 19th inst. VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The *Anethys*, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought our London paper, & Lloyd's List to the 21st April, and Liverpool papers, &c. to the 23d.

AMERICAN produce continued in good demand in England, France, &c. and the price of Cotton to increase. The sales were said to have exceeded any former period.

The papers do not afford much political information of interest. The nations were busily engaged in local improvements, and generally appeared to be in the full tide of prosperity.—The reign of peace in Europe appeared to be permanent; and her lotates to have no other object in their movements than pleasure and pomp.

The accounts of affairs between Greece and Turkey were desultory, and the anticipations of one day were usually followed by contradictions on the next; and the fabricators of marvellous stories appeared well satisfied if their inventions out-lived the day of their origin. It was, however, apparent that the Turks meant to try the fortunes of a fifth campaign, and the Greek another tug for victory and independence. There were no real appearances of interference in the contest by any of the great European powers. Some judgment may be formed of the impressions which Paris and London gazette reports of events in the East, are manufactured, by the facts, that the Egyptian fleet and army which had so often been cut up by battles and destroyed by storms, had suddenly appeared on the coast of the Morea, had landed troops at various reported points, but had again been defeated, and were threatened with renewed

destruction by at the latest dispatch of Paris to capitulate, &c. of the situation of the Empire, were wishes the suppression of their rebellions and no one expects. We find we are, with regard to us no positive by force, either their independence, or by England in both countries.

Mr. Niederst, fair to the King of Prussia. He is expected to be interested in the law.

The Law of Chamber of Deputies. A motion to have been rejected by a majority made the passage.

The Catholic time on the 19th the debate on a measure number presented to be its favor.

The bill for the appears, from against it, to be People; but a measure expected passed by the Lords, who to it, cannot be.

Capt. Sir T. Navy, has been in Chief of Staff. Mr. CANNING took as to be a of a cause.

The bill for some opposition of DANIEL, &c. of the country, in the last half regulations will clean bills might in 15 days after.

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destruction by Greek forces and fire-ships; and that, at the latest date from the Peloponnesus, the Turkish fortress of Patras, which had so often been compelled to capitulate, was only about to be invaded by a powerful Greek army, and a naval force. The accounts of the situation of affairs in the Capital of the Turkish Empire, were equally discordant; but as no one wishes the success of the infidels, the accounts of their rebellions and distresses were readily credited, and no one examined them with much scrutiny.

We find very little mention made of American affairs, but that little is usually commendatory.

With regard to the South American States there was no positive indication of attempts to reduce them by force, either in Spain or Portugal; and although their independence had not been officially acknowledged by England or France, there certainly existed in both countries good wishes for their prosperity.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Mr. Niederstetter has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to the United States of America, by his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the room of M. Graf and de Meuse. He is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interest of the mercantile world.

The law against Sacrilege passed by the French Chamber of Deputies 210 to 93.

A motion to amend the Emancipation bill had been rejected in the French Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 27. This decision, it was said, made the passage of the bill certain.

The Catholic Emancipation bill was read a second time on the 19th April in the House of Commons, and the debate on it was postponed to the 21st. An immense number of petitions against the bill had been presented to both Houses of Parliament, a number in its favor.

The bill for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics appears, from the numerous petitions presented against it, to be repugnant to the wishes of the British People; but as several of the Ministers think the measure expedient, the bill will unquestionably be passed by the Commons. What its fate will be in the Lords, where the Bishops are unitedly opposed to it, cannot be anticipated.

Capt. Sir Thomas Jones Cochrane, of the British Navy, has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

Mr. CANNING was so far recovered of his gout attack as to be able to attend the House with the aid of a cane.

The bill for relaxing the Quarantine Laws met with some opposition in the House of Lords, from the Earl of DARLEY and Lord HOLLYND, who contended that the execution of those laws had preserved the health of the country more than a century. The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in reply, remarked, that the experience of the last half century, had proved that some of the regulations were unnecessary; and that vessels with clean bills might be permitted to land their cargoes in 15 days after their arrival.

[From the New-York Statesman.]

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

It will be seen by the subjoined documents, that a speedy invasion of Cuba is contemplated, by an expedition fitting out in Mexico. The number of the invading forces to assemble at Campeachy for this object, appears to be 12,000 or 15,000. In the opinion of gentlemen best acquainted with the present condition of the Island, a well organized army of less than 10,000 men, would be able to effect a revolution. A large majority of the white population are in favor of declaring Cuba independent, and an idea of security is nearly all that would be required to insure such an event. Deputations of the most respectable character have several times waited on Bolivar, requesting his interposition in revolutionizing the Island; and in the talents and ascendancy of the Liberator, in the free States at the south, the public have a guarantee, that no expedition will be hastily undertaken, which may fail in its object. It is rumored, that Bolivar will unite in the invasion; and it is also reported, that the expedition will be delayed until after the general Congress of the South American States, to be held in October next, at Panama. One of these events is highly probable. Bolivar is doubtless the guiding spirit in these movements, and from the successful execution of all his former plans, there is every reason to believe, that when the blow is struck, it will be effectual. The political destination of Cuba, will doubtless be settled at the above mentioned Congress; and it will unquestionably become an independent State in the great South American Confederacy.

In regard to the bearing of the contemplated revolution, and of the probable destiny of Cuba, upon the United States, it is believed our government will be perfectly satisfied. A change in the government will doubtless greatly increase the importance of the Island, in a commercial point of view, and thereby augment its trade with this country. In a political point of view, it would be important to the interests of the United States, to have an independent and free government at its southern frontier.

Another immediate advantage to be derived from the anticipated change, would be the increased facility afforded for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. The new government would feel a responsibility, and possess an energy in the accomplishment of this object, which can never be looked for from Spain. In short, a revolution in Cuba appears to us to be in all respects desirable, and we think our government would hail it as an auspicious event.

Extract of a letter dated

ALVARADO, March 26, 1825.

DEAR SIR—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent you by the Ceil.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by way of checkingmate the famous castle of St. Juan de Uluia; 1300 men well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Ignala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion, as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan, to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba.

Soldiers!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana.

The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manoeuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfillment. You will maintain at every hazard, the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country, a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the Island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt, but that 1500 men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that Island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the New-England Farmer.

To prevent the growth of weeds, and an antidote against insects in hot-beds.—Fresh oak saw dust strewn on gravel walks will prevent the growth of weeds on the same. The dwarf-elder propagated in hot-houses will effectually prevent blight of fruit and destroy insects which infest them.—Lon. pa.

Remedy against insects.—A decoction of elder, made by pouring boiling water on the leaves, bark or roots of the plant, and suffering it to remain till cool, is said to be a remedy against worms and other insects which infest garden vegetables.

Turnips.—Strong wood ashes, sowed over the ground where turnips are cultivated, about the time of their coming up, give an accelerated growth to the plants, and cause them to be sweet and palatable, and preserve them from insects.

Geese.—Turnips cut into pieces similar to dice, but smaller, are said to be an excellent food for geese.—Geese should always have access to water, if you intend that they should thrive and their feathers be of a good quality.

Beer.—The pods of green peas, after being dried, are said to be an excellent ingredient in small or table beer, affording spirit and an agreeable flavor.

Dry rot in timber.—An English paper states, that it has been found by experiment that soaking timber in salt water or brine, is an effectual remedy against the dry rot.

Quercus.—Would timber readily burn which had been thoroughly soaked in salt water, or sea water, and if it would not, might we not find a cheap preservation against conflagrations in large cities by soaking the wood used in building, in the vicinity of salt water in some unoccupied creek or inlet to which the water of the ocean has access?

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT to apportion and assess on this State a Tax of Forty-Five Thousand, one hundred and six dollars and eighty-four cents.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That each town, plantation, or other place, hereinafter named, within this State shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged, in the following schedule, viz:

[Here follows the schedule.]

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of this State shall forthwith send his warrant, directed to the Selectmen or Assessors of each town, plantation or other place, taxed as aforesaid, requiring them respectively, to assess, in dollars and cents the sum so charged in manner following, viz: To tax the male polls, above the age of twenty-one years within their respective towns, plantations, and other places adjoining them, not belonging to any other town or plantation, provided such places were returned and included in the last valuation, with a sum not exceeding one fifth part of the whole sum as may be; and the remainder of such sum, charged as aforesaid, to each town, plantation, or other place respectively, to assess upon the respective inhabitants thereof, according to the value of the real estate therein possessed or owned by each of them, on the first day of May next, either in his own right, or the right of others, improved or not improved, (except pews in houses of public worship,) or upon the owners of real estate in such town, plantation or other place, in their own right or the right of others, improved or not improved; and also on all the inhabitants of such town, plantation, or other place, and all other persons possessing estates within the same, on the first day of May, according to the proportion of the amount of their respective personal estates, including all moneys at interest, more than they pay interest for, and all other debts due to them, more than they are indebted for; moneys of all kinds on hand; public securities of all sorts; all bank stocks and shares (or property) in any incorporated company, for a bridge or turnpike road, or canal, or shares in any other incorporated company possessing taxable property, according to the just value thereof; and also the amount of all goods, wares and merchandise, or any other stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactures, not exempted by law; vessels of all kinds, at home or abroad, with all their stores and appurtenances; and all pleasure carriages drawn by one or more horses; mules, horses, and neat cattle, each of one year old and upwards, and swine six months old and upwards; and also the amount of the income of such inhabitants from any profession, employment, or by any annuity, or legacy, or other source, or gained by trading at sea or on land, and all other property of the several kinds returned in the last valuation for the purpose of taxation; excepting sheep, household furniture, wearing apparel, farming utensils, tools of mechanics necessary for carrying on their business, and salt works, for the manufacture of salt, and also the machinery in cotton and woollen manufactures; but carding machines used for the purpose of carding rolls from sheep's wool, whether attached to such manufactures or not, shall not by this exception be considered as exempted from taxation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That every freeholder or tenant, who by virtue of this act, may be assessed and shall pay any sum for real estate in his possession, may require his landlord, the owner, or agent of such estate, to reimburse the half of such sum unless it be otherwise provided for by an agreement between them. And every owner of horses, mules, or neat cattle, shall be taxed therefor, in the

town plantation or other place, wherein he may be an inhabitant on the first day of May, notwithstanding any of said creatures may have been sent to some other place for pasturage only, before that time.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer in his said warrant shall require the said Selectmen or Assessors, respectively, to make a fair list or lists of the assessments, setting forth in distinct columns against each person's name how much he is assessed for his poll and how much for real and personal estate and income as aforesaid; distinguishing any sum assessed on such person as guardian, or for any estate in his or her possession in trust, and also insert in such list the number of acres of unimproved land, which they may have taxed on each non-resident proprietor of lands, and the value at which they may have estimated the same; and such list or lists, when completed and signed by them or a major part of them to commit to the collector or collectors, constable or constables of such town, plantation or other places, respectively, with a warrant or warrants, in due form of law, requiring them to collect and pay the same to the said Treasurer on or before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and also to return a certificate of the names of such collector or collectors, constable or constables, with the sum total which they may be so required to collect, to the said Treasurer, on or before the first day of November next.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, or merchandise, or other stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactures, ships or vessels, shall be taxed in the town, plantation or other place, where they are sold, used or improved, notwithstanding the owner or owners may reside in some other place: Provided, such person or persons do occupy a shop, store, or wharf in such town, plantation or other place, and not where they dwell and have their home; and they shall be respectively held to deliver on oath or affirmation, if required, a list of their whole taxable estate to the assessors of the town, plantation or other place where they may dwell, on the said first day of May, distinguishing what part thereof is taxable elsewhere, and in default thereof they may be deemed by said Assessors: Provided however, that this clause shall in no case be so construed as to enable the Assessors of any town, plantation or other place, to assess an inhabitant of any other town, plantation, or other place, for any other property charged thereon in the last valuation.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That all property and estate belonging to any literary or charitable institution shall be exempted from assessment and taxation; and no person shall be taxed in any town on account or by reason of his residing there as a student in any literary seminary; and that Indians shall not be taxed for their polls and estates. And if there be any persons, who, by reason of their poverty or otherwise, may be unable to contribute towards the public charges, in the judgment of the said Assessors, they may exempt the polls and estates of such persons or abate any part of the sum which they are assessed at, as the said assessors may think just and equitable.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Courts of Sessions in their respective counties, when duly authorized to assess a county tax, shall apportion the same on the several towns, plantations and other places therein, according to the proportion at which they are rated in this act. And in the assessment of all county, town, plantation parish or society taxes, the assessors of each town, parish, society, plantation or other place within this State, shall govern themselves by the same rules, and assess the polls therein in the proportion as they may be assessed to pay a State tax by virtue of this act, having regard to all such alterations or polls and property as may happen within the same, subsequent to the assessment of the tax made by this act, excepting such parishes and societies, for which a different provision for assessing their taxes is made by law: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any town, parish, society or plantation to make, levy and collect any county, town, parish, society or plantation tax, according to a new valuation, and for that purpose to cause a new valuation to be taken therein, at any time of the year which may be determined upon at a legal meeting to be warned for that purpose: And the assessors shall make their several rate lists to be committed to the collectors or constables in the form prescribed at the end of this act.

[This Act passed February 25, 1825.]

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. John Millett, to Miss Esther Coburn.

In Portland, by Elder S. Rand, Mr. Silas Hale, to Miss Almira Hale.

DIED.

In Gorham, Mrs. Mary Gorham Irish, relict of the late Mr. James Irish, aged 89. Mrs. I. was the first English child born in Gorham, being a daughter of Capt. John Phinney, one of the first settlers.

In Westbrook, Mr. William Sawyer, 62.

In Warren, Mr. Jonathan Morrison, 30.

In Lisbon, Mrs. Anna, consort of Mr. Edmund Weymouth, 72.

In Alfred, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Matthew Whitten, 37.

In Parsonsfield, Rev. Christopher Bullock, 64.

In Cambridge Alms-house, Venus Whitmore, a colored woman, 107.

In Salisbury, Eng. Mr. J. Blanchard, hair dresser. His death was occasioned by a cancer on his tongue, caused by often playing on a brass jews-harp.

In Cahawba, Alabama, Mr. James H. Smyth, printer, aged 35—he died of a wound received in firing a salute in honor of Gen. Lafayette.

In Salisbury, Conn. Col. Joshua Porter, aged 95.—He graduated at Yale College in 1754, and survived all his companions who shared, at the same time, the collegiate honors of that Institution.

In Marlborough, (Mass.) Henry, son of Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin, aged 11 years.—About twelve days before his decease, in the bloom of health, and engaged in juvenile sport with his school mates, a young man, who was an attendant in a stable near the schoolhouse, took offence at something, and under momentary excitement, threw a ball with great violence against the lad, which struck him on the lower part of the abdomen, and thereby caused an inflammation on the peritoneum, which gradually increased for seven or eight days, until it was finally communicated to the whole of the intestines; and on the fourth day after his confinement, having patiently endured the most excruciating torture, he expired.

In Hingham, on Friday last, Mr. Joshua Leavitt, aged 38—the oldest inhabitant of that town.

At Malden, Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place.

At Easthampton, Mr. Jonathan James, in the 99th year of his age—probably the oldest person in the county of Hampshire. He was born in Northampton, (in that part which is now Easthampton) August 2, O. S. 1726. He was a soldier under Major (afterwards Colonel) Seth Pomeroy, in the expedition against Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, in 1745, and was present at the siege and capture of that important fortress. He was admitted into the church more than 75 years ago, during the ministry of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House in Paris, so much of the Real Estate of JONAS GORE, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, deceased, as will produce the sum of sixty-one thousand and forty dollars, for the payment of debts and legacies of said deceased, and incidental charges.

The real estate to be sold, consists of TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying in common and undivided in township Numbered Seven, in the County of Oxford aforesaid, and adjoining the town of Rumford.

Conditions of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

Said township is settling fast, and contains a population of more than two hundred inhabitants, and a good road is now made through the town.

CHRISTOPHER GORE, and SAMUEL GORE, Executors.

By PETER C. VIRGIN, their Attorney.

May 17, 1825.

3w 46

MASONIC NOTICE.

A regular communication of the TEMPLE LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons, holden at Mason's Hall, in Wintthrop, on Monday the second day of May, A. L. 5825, Capt. LEONARD RICHMOND, of Turner, CALVIN FAIRBANKS, now residing in Chelmsford, Mass. and NATHANIEL RIPLEY, of Wintthrop, were severally expelled for unamasonic conduct. We would also give information to the Masonic Fraternity throughout the world, that ROBERT GRAY, of Monmouth, was some time since expelled from this Lodge, that he has since in several instances palmed himself upon several brethren as a Mason of regular standing. This, therefore, is to caution all Masons against associating with him in any way whatever, as he has forfeited all claim to Friendship and Brotherly Love, and been an open disgrace to the Institution which we profess to honor.

By order of R. W. LORV BACON, Master.

SETH MAY, Sec. of Temple Lodge.

Wintthrop, May 2, A. L. 5825.

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, a large assortment of English and American Calicoes; Cambrics; Muslins; Dimities; Black Synchaw and Lustring Silk; changeable and green ditto; handsome Gros de Naples; Canton Crapes; Crape Dresses; Gingham Gown Patterns; Muslin ditto; Tabby Velvets; Caroline Plaids; Silk Scarfs; Embossed Handkerchiefs; Merino ditto; Birds-Eye ditto; Fancy ditto; Gentlemen's White, Berkey and other Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Silk, Marseilles, Valencia, and common Vestings; Leather Kid, and Silk Gloves; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Striped Jeans; English Gingham; Bombazetts; Brown Holland; British Shirting; Irish Linen; Suspenders; Merino and Swiss Muslin Points; Zettis; Umbrellas; Parasols; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk Lace; Silk Lace for Veils; Gauze Veils; Inserting Trimmings; Ruffs; Garniture and other Ribbons; Belt Ribbons, some extra nice and a great variety; Silk Braids; Tapes; Sewing Silk; Twist; Threads, of almost all kinds; Floss; Fans; Quality Bindings; Hooks and Eyes; Belt Buckles; Clasps; Indispensables; Ratons for Calashes, &c. &c.

ASLO—Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Gingham; Checks; Stripes; Blue Yarn; White Yarn, from No. 7 to 13, warranted good or no sale; Sattinets; Knitting Yarn, &c.

LIKEWISE—Coat and Vest Buttons; Button Moulds; Shirt Buttons; Glass ditto; Table Spoons; Plated Tea Spoons; Carving Knives; Block-Tin Tea-Pots; Penknives, a great variety, both good and bad, cheap and dear; Razors, warranted to shave well; Scissors; Shears; Razor Boxes and Straps; Clothes, Lather, Head and Tooth Brushes; Pencil Cases and Pencils; a large assortment of Pocket Books; Wallets; Steel and Velvet Purses; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter's Scales; Protractors; Dividers; Money Scales; Snuffers and Trays; Beads; Whips; Whip Lashes; Wire, &c. with many other Fancy and Ornamental Articles.—Also, STEEL SHOVELS.

All of which he is authorized to sell at prices which can hardly fail to suit—for cash only.—And he assures his friends and customers, that most of the above Goods were selected by himself, and are of a good quality.

Paris; May 19, 1825.

CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Experimental Class No. 3.

\$10,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE	of \$10,000 is	\$10,000
1 PRIZE	of 3,000 is	3,000
2 PRIZES	of 1,000 is	2,000
2 PRIZES	of 500 is	1,000
3 PRIZES	of 200 is	1,000
16 PRIZES	of 100 is	1,600
20 PRIZES	of 50 is	1,000
50 PRIZES	of 20 is	1,000
177 PRIZES	of 10 is	1,770
2726 PRIZES	of 3 is	13,630
3,000		36,000

TICKETS and PARTS in the above Lottery, in a great variety of numbers, for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Present price—Wholes \$4 50, Halves \$2 37 1-2, Quarters \$1 25, Eighths 62 1-2 cents, Sixteenths 37 1-2 cents.

April 21, 1825.

POETRY.

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

THERE IS A VOICE.
The sun is up—the flowering spring
Has gone abroad upon the earth,
And birds are out upon the wing,
To greet the joyous season's birth,
Yet there's a voice in every hour,
In every plant, in every flower,
I hear it still by night and day,
It bids me rise and haste away.
You beauteous sun will swiftly set,
The Spring will fly—the flowers decay—
The birds their minstrelsy forget—
And I shall be as mute as they—
There is a voice in waiting years,
There is a voice in memory's tears;
I count my warnings one by one,
Time hastens, and I must be gone.

From the Village Record.
"ONE GLASS MORE."
Stay mortal, stay; nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink may feel;
Disease and death, forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me; **ONE GLASS MORE.**

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze, gaze upon those earthly hells,
And ask when they began?
Had these a tongue, oh, man! thy cheek
The answer'd crimson o'er;
Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak,
And cry the; **ONE GLASS MORE.**

Erehold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in affliction's blighted storm,
And doom'd in want to roam;
Behold her! ask that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
'Twas Father's; **ONE GLASS MORE.**

Stay, mortal, stay; repent, return;
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draft indignant spurn;
Spurn, spurn it ere too late.
Oh, by the ale-house' horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance, should sip again
The treacherous; **ONE GLASS MORE.**

THE BEST OF WIVES.—A TALE.

A man once had a vicious wife;
(A most uncommon thing in life.)
His days and nights were spent in strife
Unceasing.

Her tongue went glibly, all day long,
Sweet contradiction still her song,
And all the poor man did was wrong,
And ill done.

A truce without doors or within,
From speeches long as statesmen spin,
Or rest from her eternal din,
He found not.

He every soothing art display'd:
Tried of what stuff her skin was made;
Failing in all, to Heaven he pray'd
To take her.

Once walking by a river's side,
In mournful terms, "my dear," he cried,
"No more let feuds our peace divide,
I'll end them."

"Weary of life, and quite resign'd,
To down I have made up my mind,
So tie my hands as fast behind
As can be:

"Or nature may assert his reign,
My arms assist, my will restrain,
And swimming, I once more regain
My troubles."

With eager haste the dame complies,
While joy stands glistening in her eyes;
Already in her thought he dies
Before her.

"Yet, when I view the rolling tide,
Nature revolts," he said, "beside,
I would not be a suicide,
And die thus:

"It would be better, far, I think,
While close I stand upon the brink,
You push me in—nay, never shrink,
But do it."

To give the blow the more effect,
Some twenty yards she ran direct,
And did what she could least expect
She should do.

He slips aside, himself to save,
So soon she dashes in the wave,
And gave what ne'er before she gave,
Much pleasure.

"Dear, hup! I sink!" she cried;
"Thou best of wives!" the man replied,
"I would—but you my hands have tied,
God help ye!"

Epigram to a wretched Violin Player.
To Israel's king, when Jesse's son
Upon the harp did play,
With such a force, he swept the strings,
He drove the fiend away.
Though some may doubt, I hold it true,
Who thy discordance hear;
For if the devil himself was nigh,
He'd run away for fear.

A man seeing an advertisement for "Eyes for the blind," wrote the following impromptu:
Are mankind fools, why don't they mind?
When Scripture plainly tells them,
The Lord hath eyes to give the blind,
Yet flow & Evans sell them.

Epitaph of an ancient Caledonian Lady.
Five times five years I lived a virgin life;
Ten times five years I lived a virtuous wife;
Five times five years I lived a widow chaste;
Now, tired of this mortal life, I rest,
I from my cradle to my grave have seen
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen;
Five times five years, a Commonwealth I saw;
Ten times the subjects rose against the law.
Twice did I see Poorly pulled down,
And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
An end of Stewart's race I saw no more,
I saw my country sold for English ore;
Fierce desolations in my time have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

ANECDOTAL.

A countryman went into Boston market with a pair of geese to sell, for which he asked four shillings, but refused to sell either of them separately for less than three shillings a piece. A gentleman, who wanted but one, purchased the pair, rather than pay the extra price, and then inquired of the seller why he was so unwilling to sell one alone. "Why," said he, "they have been constant companions for five and twenty years, and I could not think of parting them now without being well paid for it."

"Why do you not pay me that six and eight pence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith, because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it's for the opinion you had of me." "That's a good one indeed," rejoined Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in my life."

An Italian lady, who had lost her husband, was visited, the day after his funeral, by her spiritual confessor, to offer the customary compliments of condolence. He was so much surprised to find her engaged at piquet with a young officer, of good appearance, that he could not forbear hinting, in as delicate a manner as possible, at the impropriety of such conduct. "Truly, sir," replied the lady, "had you come half an hour earlier you would have found me bathed in tears. As for the grief, with the want of which you reproach me, I have staked it in the game with this gentleman, and, as you may see, have lost."

A young Indian Missionary, at a catechetical lecture, demanded of a tawney princess, "how many commands there were?" "Nine, Sir!" "What have I not learnt you ten?" "Yes, Mr. Minister, and last night you learnt me to BREAK ONE."

One of the venerable worthies of Connecticut, who had for a long time been slandered in the petty newspapers of the day, was at length urged by some of his friends to write in his own defence; he replied, "that the representations were sufficiently false and vile; but that he had no notion of attempting to wash himself in a mud-puddle."

A continental officer dining abroad, during the Revolutionary war, and having a quarter of veal and a turkey served upon the table, craved the following blessing:

Bless, O God! we beseech thee, this quarter of veal, the tender offspring of the cow and the bull; Bless, O God! we beseech thee, this turkey, the no christian fowl, yet we are in duty bound to pray for all, whether Turk, Jew or Infidel; Bless, O God! we beseech thee, these tender plants which surround this board—may they receive nourishment herefrom, to grow up like the tall cedars of Lebanon—may they be gently taken from hence by the hand of time, carried to the saw-mill of regeneration, and sawn into boards for the wainscoting of the New Jerusalem.—Amen.

To ALANSON MELLE, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine:

HUMBLY show and represent the subscribers, being five of the Proprietors, and part owners of the Township of Land numbered five, in the third range of Townships in the County of Oxford aforesaid, that it is necessary that a meeting of all the Proprietors thereof, being Lands held in common and undivided, should be held—Wherefore, your petitioners pray your Honor to grant a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at the store of Thomas Crocker, in Paris, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

Firstly. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.
Secondly. To choose a Clerk, Assessors, Collector and Treasurer of said Proprietors, and part owners of said Township, and what is necessary to be done to promote its settlement and interest, and to decide and determine on measures and proceedings proper to be taken and followed for that purpose.

Fourthly. To determine whether the Proprietors will take any measures for opening a Road through said Township, and what encouragement and Lands they will give to settlers, and what contracts they will make with settlers.

Fifthly. To raise all monies by assessments and other lawful means, for the necessary business and prudential affairs of said Township.

Sixthly. To determine what measures shall be taken for a proper division of the said Township among its respective Proprietors—and in what manner future meetings shall be called and notified, and where and at what times they shall be held.

Serentially. To do and transact any other business which the Proprietors, when convened, may deem necessary to be done for the benefit of said Township and of said Proprietors.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

LEVI WILLARD,
JOSHUA WILLARD,
EDMOND TILSTON,
SIMEON FORD,
THOMAS L. PARKER.

Paris, April 26th, 1825.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. To THOMAS L. PARKER, one of the Proprietors of Township Numbered Five, in the third Range of Townships, in the said County of Oxford, and one of the petitioners who submitted the aforementioned Petition,

GREETING:
YOU are hereby authorized and required, in pursuance of the foregoing application, in the name of the State of Maine, to notify the Proprietors of said Township, (being Land held in common and undivided,) in manner as the Law directs, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

ALANSON MELLE, Justice of the Peace.

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify the Proprietors aforesaid to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application, and this I do by advertising the same as the Law directs.

THOMAS L. PARKER. 44 tds

Paris, April 28, 1825.

J. & F. BEMIS
HAVE FOR SALE, a quantity of good
PLASTER, CHEAP.
Paris, May 19, 1825.

MACHINE CARDS.
HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Liechester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.

Feb. 15.—If 31

DRY GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,
At the Court Street CHEAP STORE, Portland,
HAS RECEIVED his Spring supply of **NEIF GOODS,** which he engages to sell as cheap as ever, excepting **FACTORY GOODS,** which are some higher than formerly.

AMONG THE NEW GOODS ARE:
150 pieces British and American Calicoes; 50 pieces White Cambrics; 50 pieces plain and figured Muslins; 50 pieces Copperplates, and Furnitures, Canton Crapes; Grape Dresses and Shawls; Valencia and Raw Silk Mantles; figured and checkered Cambrics and Muslins; for Dresses; Muslin and Gingham Robes; Furniture and Cambric Dimities; blue and yellow Nankins; Handkerchiefs, such as Flag and Black Silk, Gauze, Burage, Zelia and Fancy colored; London, Valencia, Marseilles and Black Silk Vestings; Parasols; Umbrellas, and Fans; black and slate Worsted Hose; white and colored Cotton Hose; Ribbons, a great variety; Linen Damasks; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Plaid Silks; Black Silks; black and colored Laventines; Gros de Naples Silk; black and white Satins and Florences; Real Merino Shawls and Mantles; black, white, and green Italian Crapes; black, white, straw, pink and blue Pressed Crapes; British and Sea Island Cottons; Irish Linens; Brown and Black Lioens; English Gingham; broad and narrow Black Bombazines; Norwich Crapes; black and white Silk Hose; Beaver and Kid Wash Leather; black and white Silk Gloves; boxes Cat Balls; Sewing Threads; Spool and Floss Cotton; Gimps, Cords, Sewing Silks, Twist, Buttons, Tapes, Pins, Bobbins, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Blue, Black and Mixt Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Cassinets; Sattinets; Nankinets; Jeans; Colored Drilling; Flannels; Sheetings; Shirtings; Stripes; Denims; Bedtickings; Gingham; Knitting Cottons; LEIGHORN BONNETS, &c. &c.

LIKewise,
100 dozen best manufactured Horn Combs;
100 French and American Parasols.

For Cash only. 44 Gw
Portland, May 1, 1825.

NEW AND CHEAP.

GEORGE HILL,
Court Street, PORTLAND,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and extensive assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS:

CONSISTING OF
A great variety of plain and fancy figured Muslins; white and colored Cambrics; elegant Muslin and Cambric Calicoes; Gingham; mourning ditto; black and colored Lustrings; stripe and check ditto; Merino and fancy silk; Handkerchiefs; flag, bandanna and black silk ditto; Gauze Veils; very cheap black and white Lace ditto; Green Grape and Gauze; Dimities, 1s. yd.; British Shirting; Muslin and Gingham Gown Patterns; Raw Silk and Imitation Mantles and Shawls; Canton Grape Shawls and Mantles; Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Linen Cambric; Laces, Edgings and Insertings; black and white silk Lace; 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linen; English and Russia Diaper; Ladies' and Men's Gloves; cotton and worsted Hose; Parasols; Umbrellas; stripe and white Jeans; Blue Nankin; Vesting; black silk ditto; Tabby Velvets; Gimps; Braids; Cords; Tapes; cotton and linen Floss; Cotton Balls; Sewing Silk and Twist; Boxes Pins; Needles, best quality; Buttons; Broadcloths; &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
American Shirting and Sheetting; Calicoes; Gingham; Stripes; Checks; Sattinets.
All which, together with a great many other articles, are offered at wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.
Portland, May 1825. 46 Gw

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they have become co-partners in trade, under the firm of **WASHBURN & WILLIAMS,** for the purpose of doing business in Livermore and Dixfield.—And in doing to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Domestic, English and West India GOODS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, produce, or short approved credit.

They also carry on the **CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING BUSINESS,** at said Dixfield—best workmen employed; work warranted. House ashes, farm produce, or cash, taken for carding and dressing cloth, next winter.

DAVIS WASHBURN,
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

May 2, 1825.

ALL persons indebted to me, whose term of credit expired Jan. 1824, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of June next, as I cannot wait till after June Court.

DAVIS WASHBURN.

May 2, 1825.

DREAM DICTIONARY.
JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the **Oxford Bookstore,** the new and complete **DREAM DICTIONARY,** arranged in alphabetical order, to which is added the invaluable secret of **KNOWING FUTURE EVENTS,** by Charms and Ceremonies—compiled from the most approved authorities, both ancient and modern, by an adept in the science.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, **ASSESSORS' COMMITMENTS** for highway taxes. Also, **GOODALE'S SPELLING BOOKS.**

SPECTACLES.
FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, a good assortment of **SPECTACLES.**

Altany, April 28, 1825.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the Petition of JOHN DANIELS, Jr. Guardian to JOSEPH WILLIS and SYLVESTER WILLIS, minor children and heirs at law to the estate of SETH WILLIS, late of Paris, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said Willis is insufficient to pay the just debts of said wards; and praying for a license, to sell and convey so much of the said Willis' portion of the land, which was formerly occupied by Nathaniel Willis, as heir to his late father, John Willis, as will produce the sum, with incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in the estate therein mentioned, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, three weeks successively; that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

OXFORD, ss. PROBATE OFFICE, Paris, May 5, 1825.

DAVID BOLSTER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of **ISAAC BOLSTER,** late of Paris, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

BILLY BENJAMIN, Executor of the last will and testament of **SAMUEL BENJAMIN,** late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the Trust of Administrator on the estate of **SILAS POWERS,** late of Howard's Gore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEBNEZER BARTLETT.

Howard's Gore, April 28, 1825. 3w47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of Land, in the town of Woodstock, and in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, in the respective sums following, to wit:—in the eastern part of said town, granted to Gorham Academy.

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Disputed Road Tax for 1822.	Disputed Road Tax for 1821.	Disputed Road Tax for 1820.
Unknown,	45	150	17 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	43	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	54	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	58	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	75	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	80	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	81	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	82	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	83	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,—half 95	50	17	17 1-2	1 02	1 13	1 14
Unknown,	99	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04
Unknown,	107	100	11 1-2	0 04	0 04	0 04

In the western part, granted to Dunham Academy, or J. Little.

Unknown,—half 31 50 67 70
Unless said Taxes, and all other legal charges, are paid to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will pay the same, will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the New Store, at the store of John R. Briggs, Esq. in said Woodstock.

CORNELIUS PICKENS,
Collector of Woodstock, 1825.

Woodstock, May 10, 1825. 1w 47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Altany.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of Land, in the town of Altany, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-three, as follows, to wit:

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Disputed Road Tax for 1822.	Disputed Road Tax for 1821.	Disputed Road Tax for 1820.
Darius Holt, 2 part,	2	8 50	10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Unknown,	1	8 100	10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Unknown,	6	5 100	10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Unknown,	5	10 100	25 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Unless said taxes, together with all necessary interest charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, Collector of Taxes, in said town, for the year aforesaid, on or before Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall then proceed to sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, so much of said land, as will be necessary to satisfy the same.

DAVID JORDAN, Collector.

Altany, April 28, 1825. 2w 47